





## KING'S PRINCESS

SHOWING TO-DAY  
Please note the change of showing times:  
2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

Land of Romance...  
Music... Laughter!

RODGERS-HAMMERSTEIN'S  
OKLAHOMA!

Starring  
GORDON MACRAE  
GLORIA GRIFFITH  
GENE NELSON  
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD  
EDDIE ALBERT  
JAMES WHITMORE  
ROD STEIGER - SHIRLEY JONES  
Directed by FRED ZUKERMAN  
Produced by ARTHUR ROSENBLUM, JR.  
Screenplay by ARTHUR ROSENBLUM  
Music by RICHARD RODGERS  
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II



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CINEMASCOPE

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the dame-happy Stockade Joe...  
the foul-ups who became the  
HELL FIGHTERS OF THE PACIFIC



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## Tea and Sympathy



Deborah Kerr - John Kerr - Laila Erickson - Edward Andrews  
Produced by Robert Anderson - Screenplay by Vincente Minnelli - Directed by Vincente Minnelli

## PARAMOUNT

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M-G-M Picture with Kirk Douglas

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Syria Govt  
Against  
Unilateral  
Action

Washington, Dec. 31.  
The Syrian Ambassador, Dr. Farid Zaideddine, told the State Department today that Syria and the Arab world were against unilateral action by the United States or any other nation in the Middle East.

Dr. Zaideddine told correspondents that he had made this statement to Mr. William Rountree, the Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East, in a 30-minute interview this morning.

## EIGHT POINTS

Dr. Zaideddine then read the following eight points which he had placed before Mr. Rountree:

★ The question of presidential authority to use United States forces in the Middle East as "seems to be in the official thinking" had taken shape only after the North Atlantic Treaty Council meeting in Paris early in December and recent Anglo-French-United States talks concerning the Middle East.

As a result of these talks growing inter-dependence between the Middle East and Western Europe had been mentioned, but such a state of inter-dependence could grow only at the expense of independence.

★ The United Nations charter was the one fundamental and international agreement regulating relations between the United States and Syria; only the charter could therefore be the basis for future actions and reactions by Syria.

★ Tensions in West Asia and North Africa were due primarily to colonialist policies.

## NOT REAL

"The so-called Soviet penetration of the Arab world is not real. It is an appearance to cover up the reality which is that there exists a pushing by colonialist policy of the Arab East (the Middle East) away from the West."

★ Syria had constantly held and continued to hold to a policy of non-commitment and whatever policy Syria followed was unquestionably an act of Syrian sovereignty.

★ The giving of a guarantee by individual states, or undertaking some intervention in the Middle East, would not contribute to stability but to instability in the Middle East.

★ Anglo-French-Zionist policies had constantly used the threat to the Middle East to invite intervention in the hope of serving their own purposes.

★ Syria greatly appreciated the fact that the United States had dissociated itself from Anglo-French-Israeli actions in the Middle East last October and Syria hoped for more genuine and real cooperation with the United States in accordance with the United Nations charter.

★ Israeli aggression in the Middle East had not ended because Israel had failed to withdraw quickly from the Sinai Gaza area as required by the United Nations resolution of November 24, -Reuter.

HUNGARIAN UPRISING  
CRUSHED SAYS  
MINISTER

London, Dec. 31.

Mr Ferenc Muennich, the Hungarian Defence Minister, said in an interview over Moscow Radio today that the Hungarian uprising had been finally crushed with the assistance of the Soviet Army.

He said only scattered groups of counter-revolutionaries remained hidden in forests and other remote regions of the country.

Their aim was to reach the Western frontier of Hungary and escape, he added.

Mr Muennich, who is also a Deputy Premier and Minister of National Security, was speaking in a recorded interview with Moscow Radio correspondents in Budapest. He spoke in Russian.

## Poorly Armed

The Minister said Hungary's armed forces were "poorly armed and badly organised."

It was planned to form a new army. It would be smaller than in the past but its members would be "educated in the democratic spirit."

He said the police, which would be thoroughly reorganised, would also consist of tried patriots.

Denying reports of mass summary executions in Hungary, he said only five people caught with arms in their hands had been thus executed.

He said the Hungarian armed forces had distinguished under the impact of Fascist propaganda. In view of this the Government had to organise self-defence units.

"We managed to organise a few self-defence units from among army elements loyal to Communism and among members of the State police."

"These regiments are carrying out their duties to ensure public order with great enthusiasm and devotion," Mr Muennich said.

He claimed that the counter-revolution in Hungary was encouraged from outside by propaganda, radio appeals and promises "not only of material help, but also of people and arms."

That this remained only a promise was one of the factors which helped us to defeat the armed forces of the counter-revolution," he said.-Reuter.

LIM FACES  
SPLIT

Singapore, Dec. 31.  
A Singapore English-language newspaper said today there was a split between top members of the governing Labour Front party.

One of the first jobs for the chief minister, Mr Lim Yew Hock, who returned on Saturday from talks on Singapore's future with the British, was to heal wide differences of opinion "between party leaders," the newspaper said.

A Labour Party spokesman, commenting on the report, said: "There is an element of truth in it but it is exaggerated." -Reuter.

## Good Drinkers?

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 31.  
Five men who have been arrested a total of 600 times for drunkenness won freedom from jail today to prove that they can stay sober through New Year's Day.

The men, whose arrests have occurred over the past 28 years, wrote municipal judge Howard W. Brooks from their county jail cells.

"Would you give five good drinking men a chance to prove that we can stay sober through New Year's Eve and New Year's Day?" they asked.

Brooks said the phrase "five good drinking men" was an understatement.-United Press.

America  
Informs  
Britain

London, Dec. 31.

The British and United States governments have held no discussions on the subject of American intentions in the Middle East, the Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the US Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, had simply given the British ambassador to the US, Sir Harold Caccia, "some information about the ideas of the American administration on asking for powers from Congress."

The spokesman said that Mr Dulles had not given Sir Harold any memorandum on American policy in the Middle East. -France-Press.

MEN WHO MET  
MAKARIOSTO HOLD  
FURTHER  
TALKS

(From Our Correspondent)

London, Jan. 1.  
Two British officials discussing the future of Cyprus with Archbishop Makarios in his Seychelles Island exile have postponed their departure to hold further talks with him.

The two envoys arrived 11 days ago with a copy of Lord Radcliffe's plan for a Cyprus constitution.

The officers are Mr Derek Parnis, secretary to Lord Radcliffe, and Mr C. G. Tomaritis, a former Attorney General in the Cyprus Government.

He is on the terrorist's death list.

Their decision to stay for further talks has raised hopes in London that Makarios may not reject the Radcliffe proposals out of hand.

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'MUST' FIT  
IN WITH  
UN IDEAS

New York, Dec. 31.

The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, said today United States policy on the Middle East must "reinforce and fit into United Nations policies."

He issued a brief statement on the new trend in US Middle East policy after lunching with the United Nations Secretary General Mr Dag Hammarskjold. The two men spent about two hours together.

Mr Dulles said it would be "helpful" to present the United Nations point of view to President Eisenhower in connection with the bi-partisan foreign policy meeting with Congressional leaders on New Year's Day.

Mr Dulles and Mr Hammarskjold met with Ambassador Harry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Mr Dulles afterwards issued the following statement:

"Recent events in the Middle East make it necessary that the United States should further develop its policies in relation to that area. Nothing in this respect has yet been finalised and many points of view need to be considered."

## HELPFUL

"Among other things the United States policies must be such as will reinforce and fit into United Nations policies."

"President Eisenhower accordingly asked me to discuss the matter with the Secretary General Mr Hammarskjold who is ably carrying heavy United Nations responsibilities in the Middle East."

"It will be helpful to have this United Nations point of view before the President when he has his bipartisan foreign policy discussion tomorrow afternoon with the Congressional leaders. Therefore Ambassador Lodge and I have had a full talk with the Secretary General, Mr Hammarskjold and I shall report on this to the President tomorrow morning." -United Press.

Crocodile  
Objects To  
Nude Bathers

Singapore, Dec. 31.

One thousand superstitious residents of the Malayan village of Gandin are trying to appease a prurient crocodile who the villagers think objects to their swimming in the nude.

The villagers chanted prayers by the Tok Gedok River on Sunday after the big reptile was seen looting on the surface by a group of boatmen.

The boatmen knelt and asked forgiveness for bathing in the nude and for singing and shouting while rowing. Then they rushed back to the villages and got their neighbours.

One of the villagers explained that the people of Gandin believe the crocodile represents the spirit of a Chief "Bomo" (which means "doctor" who lived about 100 years ago. They believe he turned into a crocodile after he fell into the river during a fight with another "Bomo." -United Press.

Petrol Rationing  
In Ireland

Dublin, Dec. 31.

Petrol rationing will be introduced in Eire on New Year's Day, it was announced today.

Up till now, petrol has been on free sale although the supplies distributed to garages have been considerably reduced. -France-Press.

Goodwill Visit  
To Burma

Rangoon, Dec. 31.

A 10-man Chinese Communist military mission, led by Marshal Teh Chien-yin arrived in Rangoon by plane today for a three-week goodwill visit of Burma.

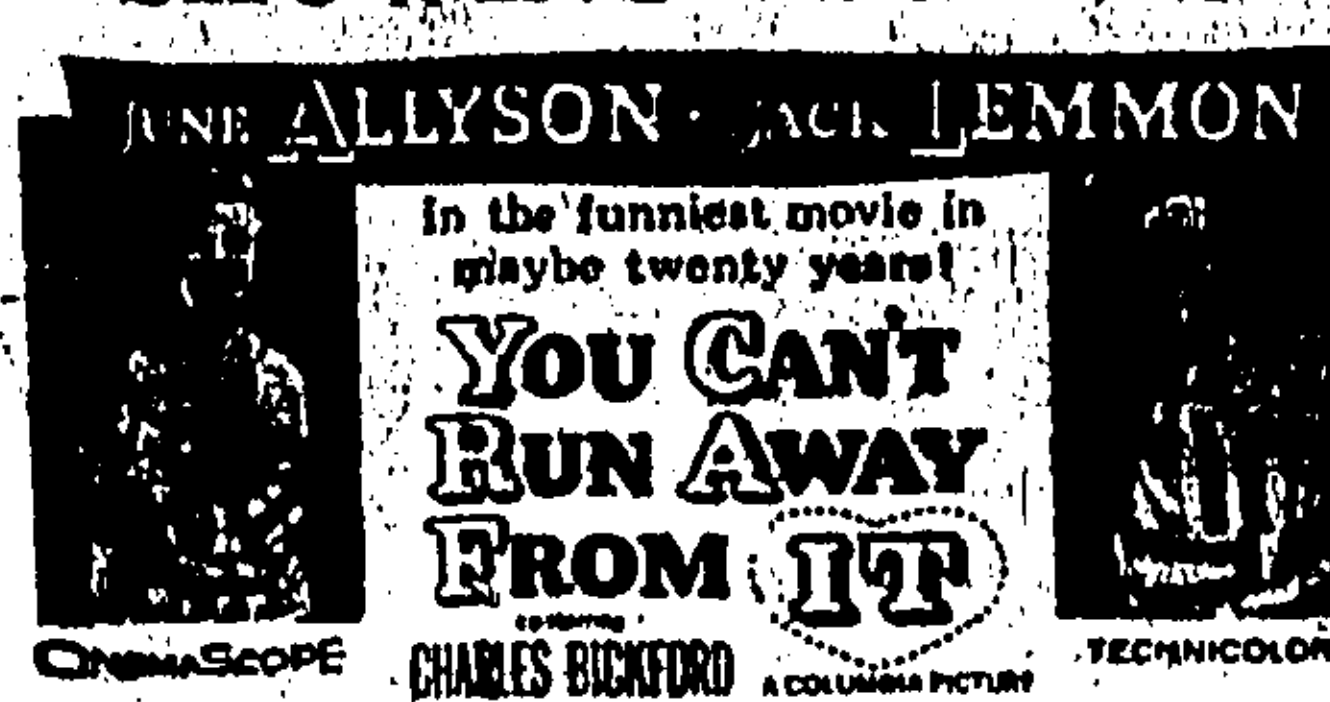
The mission was met at the airport by the Burmese Commander-in-Chief, General Ne Win and the Chinese Ambassador. -France-Press.

Athens, Dec. 31.

The British-owned Cable and Wireless company will hand over its installations in Greece to the state-controlled Greek Telecommunications Organisation tomorrow when the 90-year-old concession expires. -Reuter.

## QUEEN'S &amp; ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



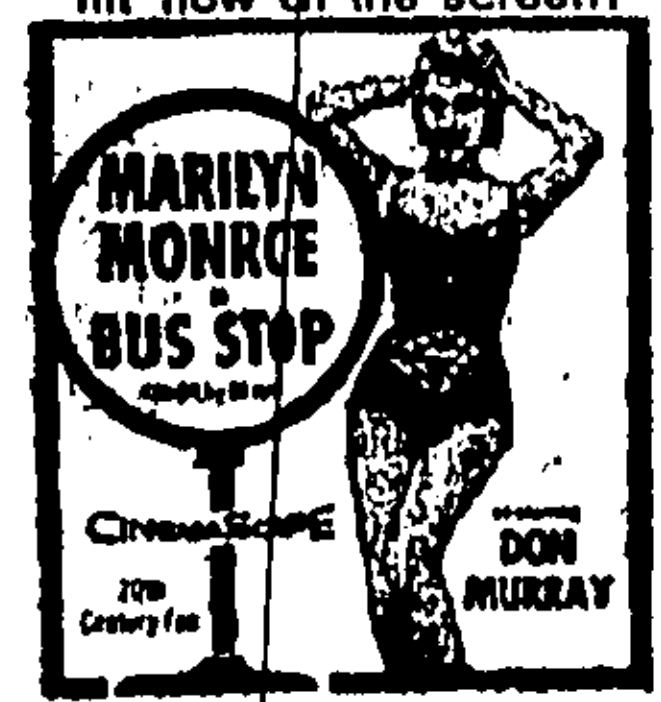
COMING! "ROCK, ROCK, ROCK"

## ORIENTAL MAJESTIC

TO-DAY

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Awarded as one of the Best 10 Pictures of 1956!

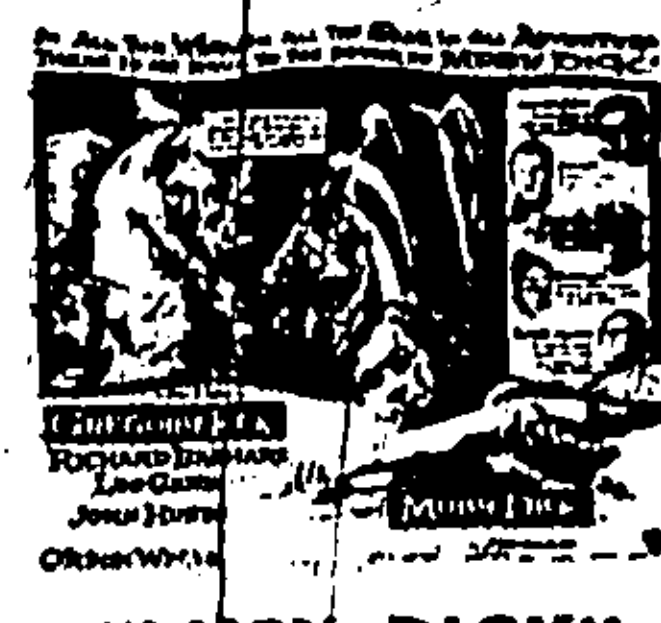
Nothing could stop "THE LAST WAGON" From Coming Through!



## CAPITOL RITZ

FINAL TO-DAY

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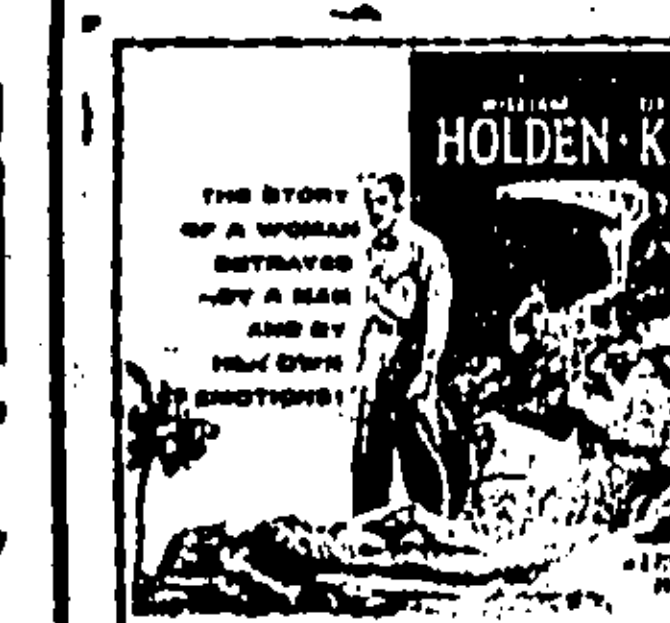
"MOBY DICK"

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"The Proud and Profane"

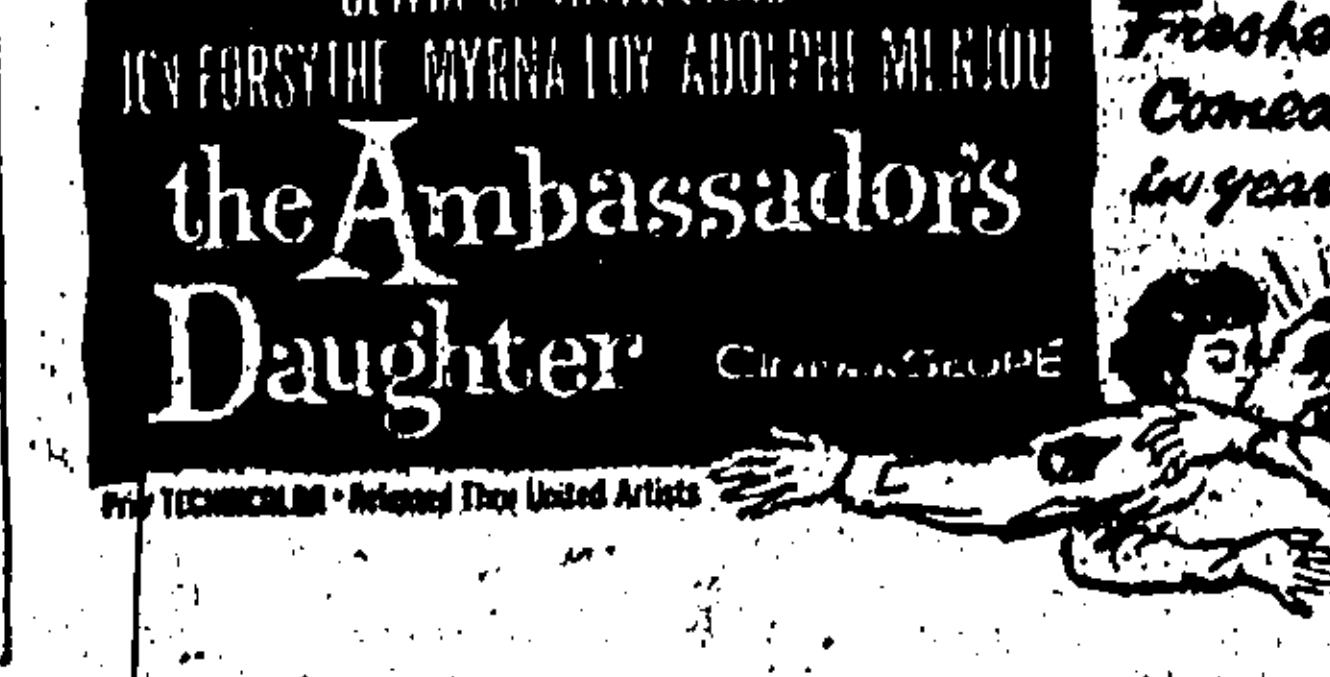
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# Israel Wants To Stay In Sinai

## Assurance Needed For Navigation In Gulf Of Aqaba

### MONA LISA OUTRAGE: MAN CHARGED

Paris, Dec. 31. Hugo Unjag Villagas, 42-year-old Bolivian, accused of throwing a stone at the Mona Lisa portrait in the Louvre Museum, was charged today with "degradation of an object of public utility." Villagas was detained in the Louvre Museum last night.

Police said that when questioned he said he could not explain why he had thrown the stone at the famous painting. "I had a stone in my pocket, and suddenly the idea of throwing it came to me," he was quoted as saying.

The stone broke the glass of the picture and chipped about a centimetre of paint of Mona Lisa's left elbow. About 80 visitors were admiring the picture when the stone was thrown.

An official of the Secretariat of State for Arts and Letters said that the damage could be easily repaired and added "the picture will be back in its place in a few days." — China Mail Special.

### JUST A NUISANCE

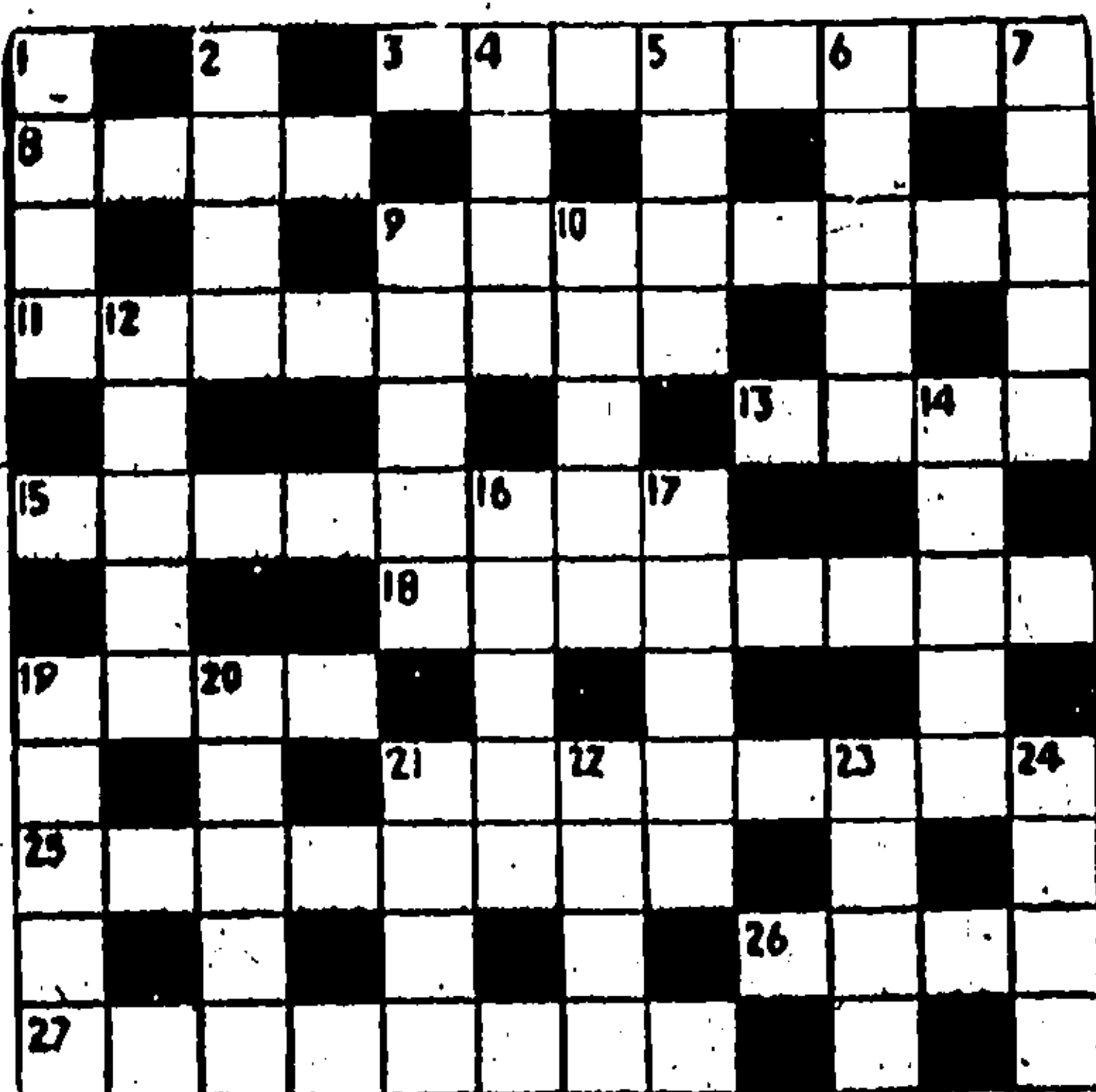
New York, Dec. 31. A 53-year-old accountant was arrested today for allegedly calling at least 95 long distance calls to the FBI, the White House, Army and Navy officials, and even comedian Harold Lloyd to warn them of an imminent enemy attack.

Assistant US Attorney Kenneth C. Sternberg said Charles Wesley Tagg had been seized before making such phone calls but had been allowed to remain free on his repeated promises to stop making nuisance calls.

His wife tried to help police by padlocking the family telephone, Sternberg said, but he managed to make his call anyway.

Police said Tagg made their work easy for them because he always gave the persons he called his name and telephone number in an effort to prove he was a bona fide naval officer with inside information. Actually, he had worked as an insurance company accountant, but was fired last week. — United Press.

### A British Crossword Puzzle



#### ACROSS

- 3 Suggests (8).
- 8 Vegetable (4).
- 9 Prelude (8).
- 11 Wealthy (8).
- 13 Rain hard (4).
- 15 Frightened (8).
- 16 Submarine activity on the football field (8).
- 19 Vessel (4).
- 21 Reluctant (8).
- 25 Put back (8).
- 26 Clock face (4).
- 27 Gains the victory (8).

#### DOWN

- 1 Insect (4).
- 2 Bonanza (4).
- 4 Talk wildly (4).
- 5 Saucy (4).
- 6 Foam (5).
- 7 Exhausted (8).
- 9 Expels (8).
- 10 Flashed (8).
- 12 Bring (8).
- 14 Weapon (8).
- 15 Passenger ship (8).
- 17 Valley (8).
- 19 Fight (8).
- 20 It seems the offspring is a (8).
- 21 Duty list (4).
- 22 Dispose of for money (4).
- 23 Cancelled (4).
- 24 Blockhead (4).

MONDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Hiatus, 4. Goods, 7. Aperture, 8. Amuse, 9. Silent, 11. Emerald, 13. Venture, 15. Detect, 16. Camp, 19. Alliance, 20. Mine, 21. Settle, Down: 1. Heals, 2. Term, 3. Scatter, 4. Grease, 5. Obsolete, 6. Spread, 10. Liniment, 12. Middle, 13. Victim, 14. Unkind, 16. Trail, 17. Theme.

Washington, Dec. 31. Israel has indicated to the United States that it is unwilling to withdraw Israeli troops from around the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba if it means giving Egypt the ability to blockade that waterway against Israel all over again.

The Egyptian authorities for five years have blocked shipping to Israel through the Gulf which lies between the Sinai and the Arabian peninsula and touches Israel at its northern tip. Egyptian shore and island gun positions enforcing that blockade were seized by Israeli forces in their sweep through the Sinai Desert in November.

The Israeli authorities are reported to have indicated to American officials that the Jerusalem government will insist on some formula for preventing Egypt from reimposing the blockade.

### Not Satisfactory

It appeared that simply giving up the area around the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba to United Nations troops would not be satisfactory to the Israeli Government, unless there were assurances that the UN forces would not in turn withdraw as they did in Port Said.

Israel has promised to pull its troops out of about 60 per cent of the Sinai desert by the end of the first week of the New Year. But the timing of the Israeli withdrawal from the eastern portion of Sinai flanking the Gulf of Aqaba has not been settled. UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld is scheduled to resume talks on that subject with Israeli envoy Abba Eban on January 7.

Israel's opposition to a withdrawal of its troops from the mouth of the Gulf is being based on the following arguments.

### International

★ 1. The Gulf, Israeli officials declare, has been recognised by the United Nations as an international waterway. Egypt, they say, violated that status by blocking the Gulf to Israeli shipping. The conduct of the Egyptian Government in this case and in the case of the Suez Canal

### Free Threat

★ 2. Freed from the threat of blockade, the Gulf of Aqaba could become a major alternate trade route between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Israeli authorities believe this could be accomplished, they explain, by building an oil pipeline from the Israeli Port of Elbeh to the Mediterranean across Israel, and possibly a shipping canal too.

This route across Israel, they say, would be vital to Europe even if the Suez Canal were back in operation as shipping between Asia and Europe is growing too big for the Suez waterway to handle. — United Press.

### Prices Rising In Britain

London, Dec. 31. A rise in the prices of tea, sugar, milk, bus rides and telephone calls will face Britons with the beginning of the New Year.

The rise in the price of the different brands of tea will make Britain's national drink more expensive, and a higher price for sugar is shortly expected to be added to the already announced boost in milk prices.

Starting tomorrow, the minimum price for tickets on London buses will go from two and a half pence to three pence, while the price of a local call in a telephone booth will mount from three to four pence. — France Press.

## CHINESE CHARGED WITH SELLING 8 U.S. SHIPS TO REDS

San Francisco, Dec. 31. A Chinese described as a multi-millionaire merchant was arrested today on charges of illegally selling eight war surplus Liberty-type freighters to Communist China.

U.S. marshals picked up A. Y. Fong, owner of the Asia Development Corp., Hongkong, to defend a law suit in which the U.S. government is seeking US\$704,000 damages. Fong, who according to authorities has a home in Sao Paulo, Brazil, was arrested under a civil law statute to prevent fraud against the United States.

He was brought before Federal Judge Michael Roche, who tentatively set bail at \$50,000.

### SUCCESSFUL BID

The 42-year-old Chinese, described by Burke as a multi-millionaire, is being sued for damages which include breach of contract and forfeitures.

The suit said Fong in February, 1944, submitted a successful bid of \$27,000 for 15 ships at Subic Bay, Philippine Islands. Under terms of the contract with the U.S. Maritime Commission, he had 180 days to scarp the 10,000-ton vessels.

The suit charged that on March 7, 1951, a Capt. W. A. Dowd, salvage adviser of St. George's Building, Hongkong, certified to the U.S. government that seven of the ships had been scrapped.

The U.S. government charged that the certificates were "false and fraudulent" and that Fong knew that.

### 4 KILLED IN CUBA CLASHES

Havana, Dec. 31. At least four more persons were killed during the weekend in Cuba's political strife. This brought to 64 the total fatalities this month, 25 of them since Christmas.

Two men were found shot to death in unexplained circumstances at Santiago, capital of Oriente Province, scene of most of the bloodshed. One of the bodies was found in a parked automobile, where a small unexploded bomb was also found. A second body was found on Central Havana Street, with several bullet wounds.

### ESCAPEE

Two persons were killed and two others were injured in a shooting between police and a prisoner who was trying to escape from the principal Castle City prison in Havana.

Authorities said Daniel Martin Labrander was killed when he engaged in a shooting fray with police. Labrander had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for placing a bomb in the vehicular tunnel under the Almendarez River.

A woman identified as Julia Perez was killed by a stray bullet during the shooting, police said. Corp. Sabino Morales, of the prison guard, and an unidentified man were wounded. — United Press.

### Dana Andrews On Traffic Charge

Van Nuys, Calif., Dec. 31. Actor Dana Andrews, whose car smashed into the rear of an auto which halted on a red light in North Hollywood early Saturday, today pleaded innocent to a drunk driving charge and asked for a jury trial on January 29.

Andrews, 47, appeared before municipal Judge Ernestine Stahl, but with A.M. Milton Ar Rudin and declared he had arrived only last Monday from England and "still was not used to driving a high-powered American car."

To a second citation for driving without an operator's license in his possession, Andrews said:

"They didn't ask me for my driver's license, but here it is."

He produced a license which expired in 1958.

Police said the actor's new car struck an auto driven by Anita Brennan, Sherman Oaks. Neither driver was held. — United Press.

### HE'S NO FOOL



Clowns are used to a soaking, but Beppo doesn't see why he should make it a habit—so, with umbrella poised, he arrives at Olympia, London, on a rainy day after riding from his home in Stafford on his motor-scooter for the Christmas drive. Originally, Beppo intended travelling down by caravan but the petrol situation made that impossible and the scooter was the next best thing. — Reuterphoto.

## Diplomats Snub Kadar Reception

Budapest, Dec. 31. US, British and French diplomats today boycotted a New Year's diplomatic reception given by Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar's government.

The boycott was staged by senior "Big Three" diplomats as the Hungarian underground called for a "black" New Year's Eve in defiance of the Government and in memory of the thousands who died in the uprising.

Simultaneously the Government newspaper Nepszabadsag changed in a front-page editorial that "the presence of the Soviet Army violates the national pride of the people of a sovereign country."

### Gunfire

Continuing reports to non-Communist sources said gunfire was heard tonight in the Soviet military headquarters area around Lake Balaton.

(In a radio Moscow interview heard in London, Hungarian armed forces Minister Ferenc Munnich said "the armed uprising of the Fascists has been crushed by us with the help of the Soviet army.")

Munnich said "there are no units or groups of armed counter-revolutionaries on Hungarian territory." But he

### AIRMAN KILLED IN CYPRUS

Nicosia, Dec. 31. A British airman was today shot dead in the streets of Nicosia by two young Cypriot gunmen.

The RAF man, whose name was not disclosed, was giving chase to the two youths after they had held up a police inspector's house and made away with the inspector's pistol.

The airman was the 80th British victim of Cypriot terrorists during 1956. — France Press.

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"New Year"

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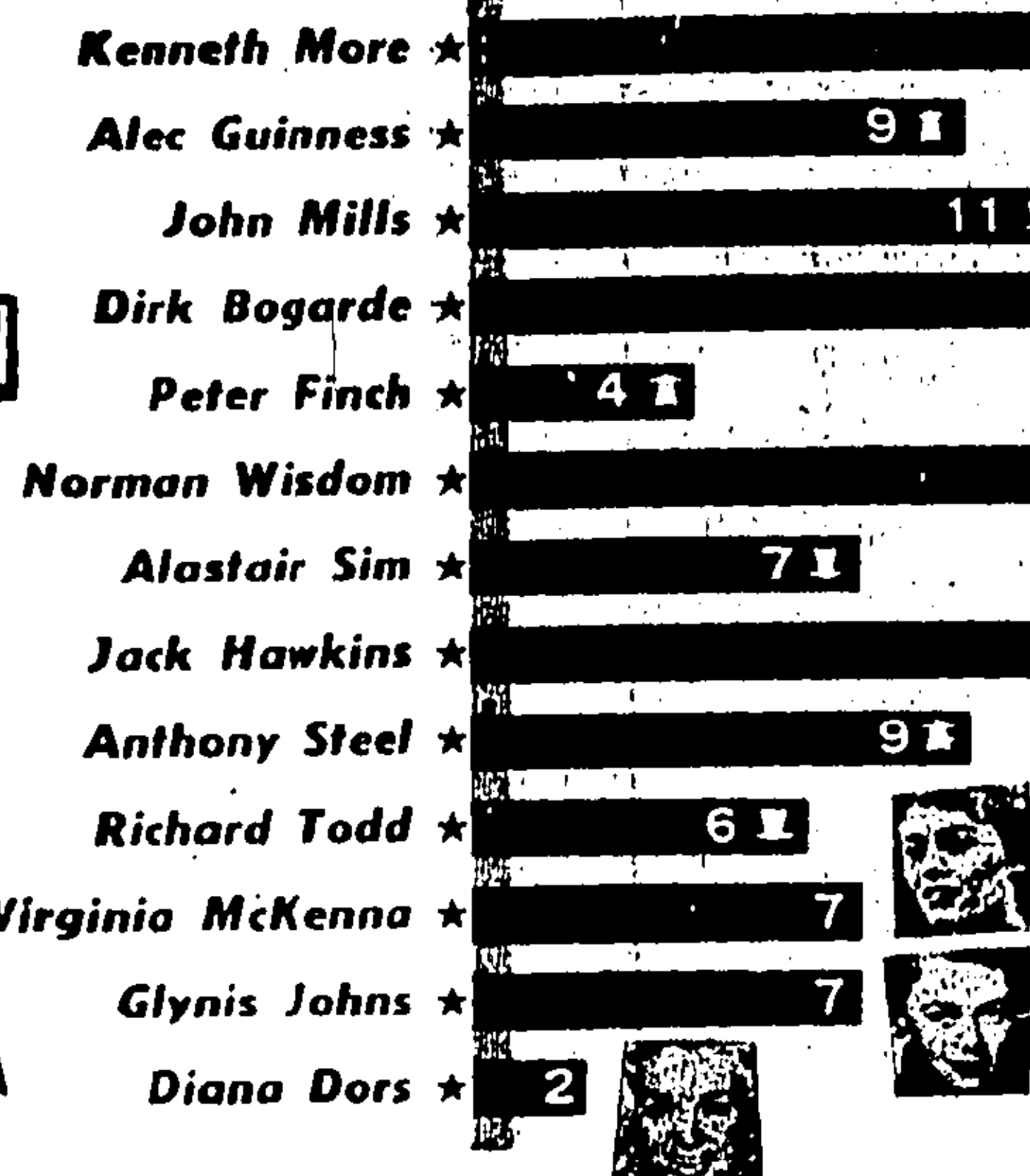
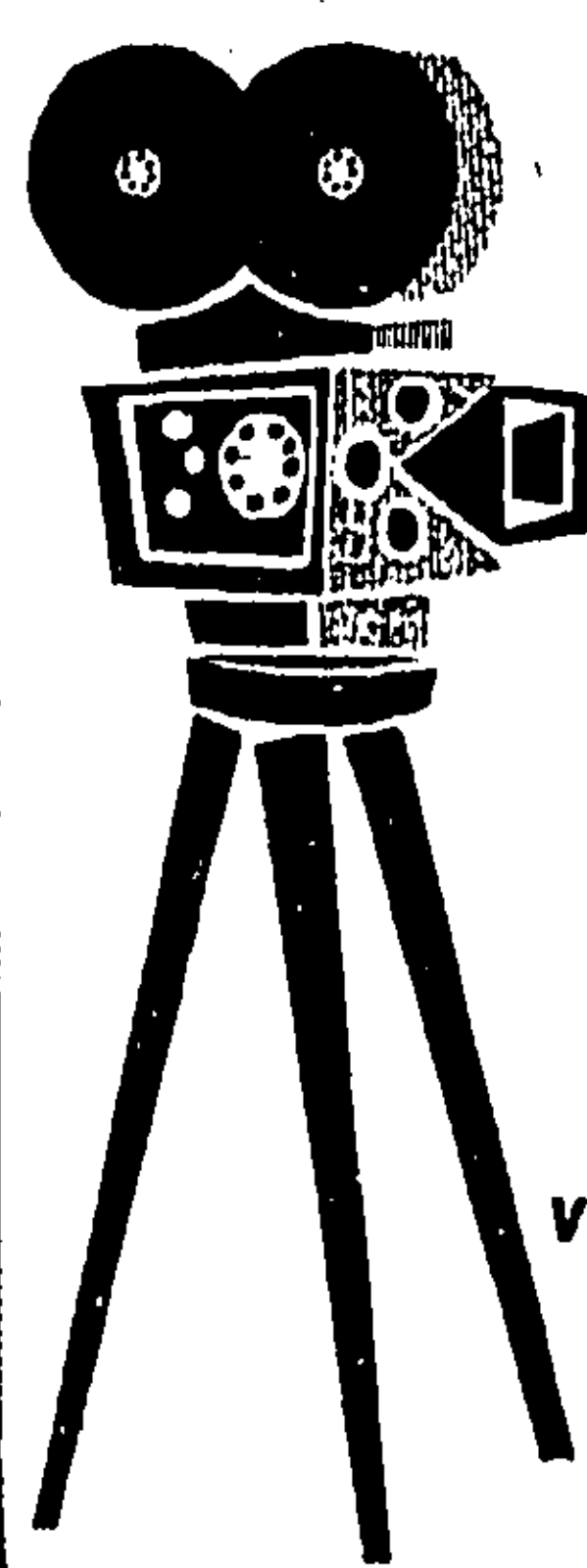
AGENTS: GILMAN & CO. LTD.



This is official...showing which British star has drawn what money in these past three years

# THE STAR-METER

This year, KENNETH MORE is Britain's top star and still going up!



★ THE TOP BRITISH FILM STARS FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS  
Points awarded:  
TEN FOR FIRST PLACE  
NINE FOR SECOND PLACE  
and so on to  
ONE FOR TENTH PLACE  
UP DOWN Arrows indicate popularity trend

BY JOHN LAMBERT

KENNETH MORE is named top film star in Britain. He reaches that peak in the toughest test of stardom—a cool, hard cash assessment of star value.

He tops every other star—British or American—in the annual star-business pool conducted by the Motion Picture Herald, the American cinema trade journal.

The men who give him that rating are 4,102 shrewd British cinema showmen. They voted in the poll for the stars who brought the most money to their box-offices.

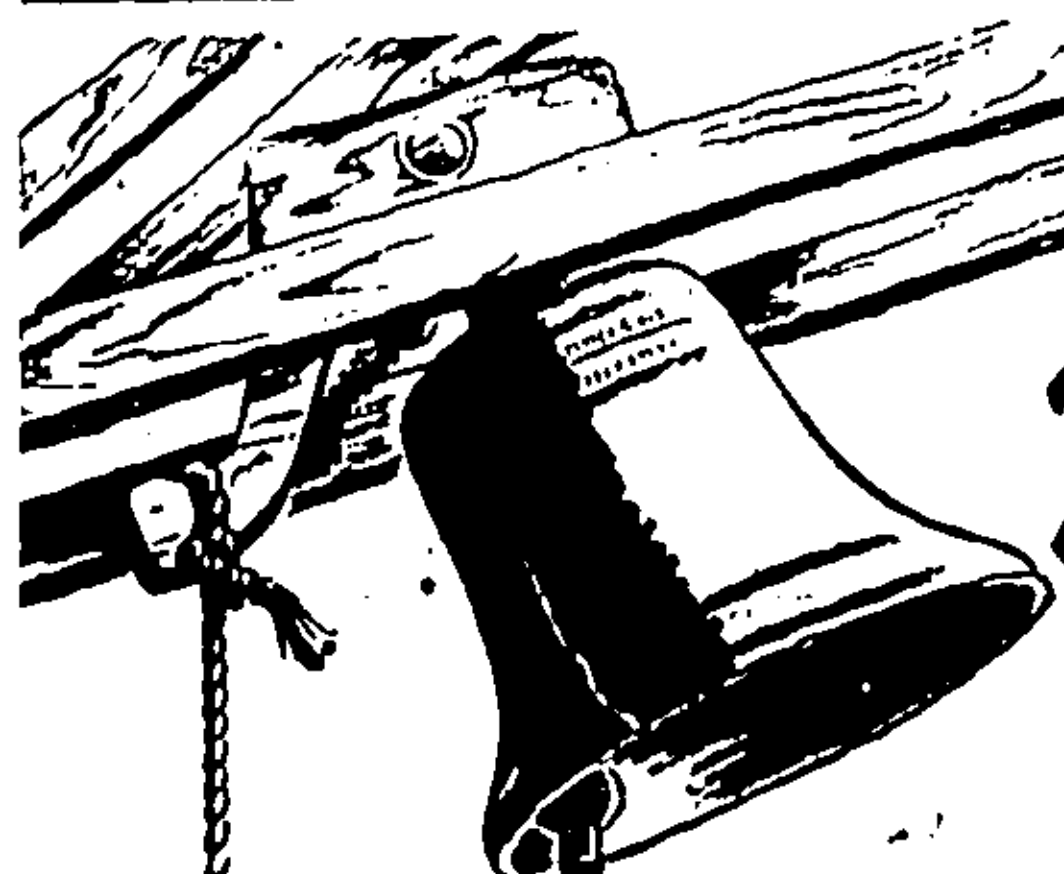
But the starmeter above makes an even tougher test: What is a star's staying power? It is a survey of the pulling power of 13 British stars who have been placed in the Motion Picture Herald's poll during the last three years.

Puckish, 41-year-old More has rocketed to top place in 1956 with the success of "Reach For The Sky." But the meter shows it takes tenacity and consistency to stay there. Dirk Bogarde was first in both the British and international sections of the 1955 poll. He drops to third in the British

section and he has lost his place on the international list. But, despite this, the points he has notched up in the poll during the last three years show that he is still the most consistent star.

The arrows on the meter indicate the upward or downward trend of the stars, based on their positions in the poll during these three years.

Placings this year: British stars in British films: 1, Kenneth More; 2, Jack Hawkins; 3, Dirk Bogarde; 4, Virginia McKenna; 5, Norman Wisdom; 6, Anthony Steel; 7, Peter Finch; 8, Alec Guinness; 9, John Gielgud; 10, John Mills. Kenneth More is also named as top star in the international section. No other British star is placed in it.



Ring in the New Year with Joy and Hope

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Broadway Watch Company, 172 Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Budson Company, 104 Queen's Road, Central.  
China Emporium Ltd., 61A Queen's Road, Central.  
Tigeneau's, 109 Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Lau Yuen Fong Watch Company, 170 Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Lee Jim Kee Watch Dealer, 9 Bonham Street, East.  
Lee On Watch Company, 124 Queen's Road, Central.  
Roue D'Or Watch Company, 55 Queen's Road, Central.  
Shui Hwa Watch Company, 77 Queen's Road, Central.  
Tai Sing Watch Company, 184 Des Voeux Road, Central.

#### KOWLOON

Kung Fook & Company, 134 Nathan Road, (Museum Arcade).  
La Suisse Watch Company, 64 Nathan Road, (Shear's Building).  
Tai Wah Watch Company, K.L.L. 570 Nathan Road.

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OMEGA

## Intelligence Report

Conducted by  
**SEFTON DELMER**

### IKE'S BAN FIZZLES OUT

ONE OF THE WORST RESULTS OF THE SUEZ CRISIS, THE INTERRUPTION OF THE OLD INTIMATE COLLABORATION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, IS NOW BEING OVERCOME.

When Britain bombed Nasser, Eisenhower abruptly stopped all contacts and exchanges of information. Now things are gradually coming back to normal. More and more American officials are fixing clandestine meetings with British opposite numbers.

First task for Macmillan and Selwyn Lloyd should be to get these clandestine meetings back on the old official basis.

### THE DOUBLE DOUBLE-CROSS..

NASSER the plotter who successfully double-crossed first his king, then his leader General Naguib, then the British and the Americans, is now trying to screw up his courage for the biggest double-cross of all. He wants to double-cross the Russians. But he looks like being double-crossed himself.

Over the last few weeks Nasser has had four long meetings with U.S. Ambassador Raymond A. Hare, who has been urging him (1) To shed his ties

with the Soviet and put his trust in the U.S.; (2) To adopt a more co-operative attitude over the Suez Canal.

In return Washington would grant Nasser not only the loan for the Aswan Dam, whose cancellation by Secretary Dulles precipitated the Suez crisis, but enough further dollars to enable Nasser to disentangle himself from his commitments to Moscow and overcome the economic crisis now facing Egypt.

Nasser would love to accept. Stopping him: Khalid Moheddin, an army major and fellow member with Nasser of the old revolutionary committee that threw out Farouk. Moheddin is firmly planted on the Moscow side and growing bigger in power and popularity every day.

If Nasser makes a false move, Moheddin will rise against him. And the odds are he will win.

### WHO GAVE THE TIP-OFF?

I HAVE BEEN reading the memoirs of Lord Strang, head of the Foreign Office until 1953.

Why does not Lord Strang tell us about that fateful interview between Left-wing diplomat Donald Maclean and a top-official in the Foreign Office who informed Maclean that M.15 were after him?

It is a fascinating and important story. For the Foreign Office high-up told Maclean to take some leave and go abroad and promised him that nothing would happen to him providing he sent in his resignation from the service, before returning.

No one, I understand, is a greater authority on this interview than Lord Strang.

SINCE the Suez crisis the question, "Are we now a second-class Power?" has been frequently asked. The answer has usually been, "Yes," but I am going to cheer you up by answering, "No." We are still a great people.

In the middle of the world's worries only a great people could produce nudists who eat their Christmas dinner naked in a field.

When asked if they would still eat their dinner that way in the event of an old-fashioned Christmas with a foot of snow on the ground a spokesman said they were looking forward to wintry conditions.

"Snow," he said, "is warm, as any Eskimo will tell you. We might even build an igloo, which would be rather fun."

Building an igloo would certainly warm them up for a time, but if they can sit in the snow for a couple of hours without clothes and still laugh at the jokes in Christmas crackers they are great people indeed.

Then there was a stern character in the North of England who wrote to a newspaper demanding that all those guilty of petrol offences should be flogged.

There was also the observation of a magistrate in Flintshire after he had heard evidence about a jealous Italian who had almost bitten his wife's nose off. He said: "Latins react differently from the British to domestic troubles."

So you can see that, although it is regarded as un-British to bite your wife's nose if you suspect her of infidelity, one Briton at least considers it quite proper to flog anybody who has wangled a gallon of petrol.

Only a people of genius could make such distinctions between crime and punishment.

### Our friends

"OUR American friends" is a phrase used by leader writers when they are about to say something unpleasant about Americans.

One of the cautious ones wrote recently: "Our American friends must understand that Britain, which has been a world Power for so long, does not take kindly to American leadership."

As Americans are supposed to like plain speaking it would have been better appreciated both in Britain and over there if he had said bluntly that American leadership, political, naval, and military, is scaring the pants off us.

Our American friends must understand that, as we have been at war on and off with somebody or other for about 1,000 years, we regard ourselves as professionals.

Therefore, right or wrong, we shall never be able to regard our American friends among U.S. admirals and generals, who will probably command our forces in the future, as anything but plucky and enthusiastic amateurs.

And as for Mr Dulles, described by one of his own countrymen as "the misguided missile," we are more scared of him than all the American admirals and generals put together.

Here is another reason why I maintain that we are still a great people. Only a great people could be so frightened of our American friends, and still maintain our famous stiff upper lip.

I hope my American friends will appreciate our courage in the circumstances. That is if I have any American friends after they have read this.

### Great and rich

IN this short summary of our eternal virtues we must not forget the brave, rich Britons sunbathing on the beaches of Jamaica.

They must have heard by now of another misguided missile—the seven-ton, 600-m.p.h. rocket with a range of 3,000 miles that escaped control when it was launched from Patrick Air Base, Florida, by their American friends.

According to a report, "most missiles fired from Florida travel southeast and pass over the West Indies." Fortunately for the brave, rich Britons on the beaches, this errant missile didn't drop on their paradise.

But they know that missiles are going to travel over their sunbathed heads for some time yet, and they never know when their American friends are going to let more get out of control. Another took the wrong turning in California.

So far there has been no evidence of panic in Jamaica. Behind the cocktail parties, the dinners, the idling under the palm trees, and the brilliant chatter, there is the dogged British spirit determined to face anything that may come with a glass in its hand.

Rich they may be, but different to their fate The Champagne Charles that made Britain great.

(World Copyright)

### SOVIET RIFLE A JUMP AHEAD

AMONG the arsenal of Soviet weapons captured from the Egyptians the new Russian rifle has excited the envy of our men, few of whom have yet been issued with our own new Belgian-made FN carbine.

Accurate range for both is about the same: 600 yards. Maximum range is 2,000 for both. The FN rifle holds 20 rounds in the magazine, the Soviet carbine only 10. So the Soviet rifleman has to reload more frequently.

But most important: the Russians have their rifle. We are still waiting.

### I HOPE EDEN IS AS ANGRY

THESE German weeklies are I envy light-hearted—or should I say trigger happy—with their allegations. The Illustrated magazine Der Stern publishes a picture of me with the libellous caption "Spy Chief Sefton Delmer." And the usually well-informed Spiegel calmly attributes to Anthony Eden's nervous break-

down to an excessive use of the drug benzadrine.

Reports Der Spiegel: "In order not to drown in the flood of work... Eden had been steadily taking benzadrine... a stimulating drug which is obtainable in Germany only against a medical prescription. Eden broke down. It is an open secret that he had tried, by means of drugs, to whip himself up to a performance to which he was not equal either by stature or by nature."

I don't know how the Prime Minister feels about being called a drug addict. But I strongly object to being called a spy chief.

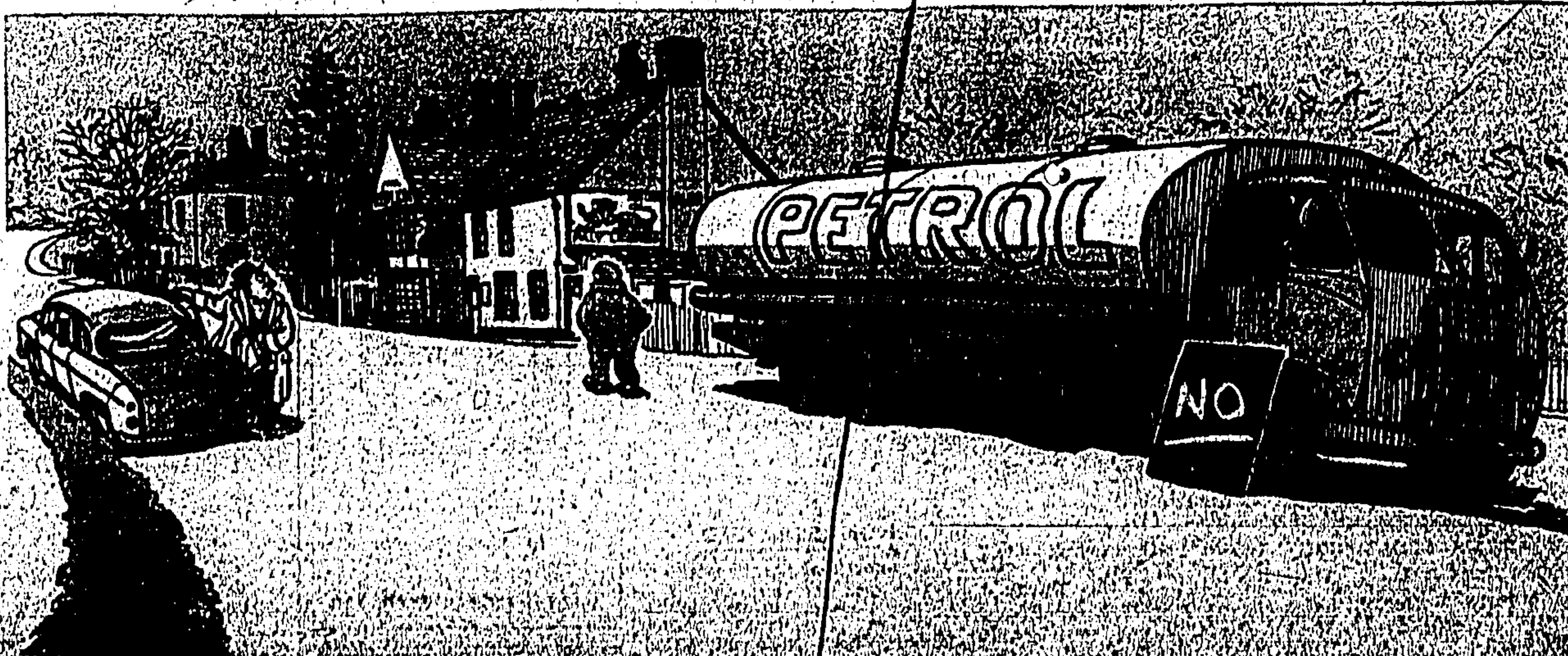
### A RUMBLE

ANTI-FRANCO students in Barcelona have been using Hungary's anti-Communist and anti-Soviet rising as cover for a demonstration of their own.

They have been going around the town posting stickers on floors and house walls with "Down with Dictatorship" printed on them in largest type. Underneath in tiny lettering, as an excuse just in case the police should catch them at it, the students had written "in Hungary."

But everyone knew what was meant.

## The Last Word on Petrol . . . by GILES


























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# CHINA MAIL

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Page 10 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1957.

## POLICE SUPERINTENDENT FOUND DEAD AT HEADQUARTERS

An Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr John Joseph Anthony Loughrey, was found dead with a gunshot wound in his head at Police Headquarters on New Year's Eve.

The Police have investigated the cause of his death and are satisfied that there are no suspicious circumstances.

The funeral of the late Mr Loughrey will take place today. A service will be held at the International Funeral Parlour, Lockhart Road, at 3.50 p.m. This will be followed by interment at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley.

### Born In Dublin

Born in Dublin 20 years ago, the late Mr Loughrey came to Hongkong as a Sub-Inspector of Police in 1949.

He was promoted to Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1953 and in the latter part of that year and throughout most of 1954 he studied the Cantonese language at the University of Hongkong.

When on home leave in 1955, he attended the senior course at the Police College at Ryton-on-Dunsmore.

During most of his active service in Hongkong, he was a member of the Special Branch of the Police Force.

His mother and sister now reside in Dublin.

### Fare Enough!

A retired London worker today paid his bus fare with a three pence cheque to protest against the fare rise in London buses from two and a half pence to three pence. The cheque was accepted. On the back of it the passenger had written that pensioners and old workers could no longer travel without drawing on their savings.—France-Press.

# THE KOWLOON RIOTS REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

As has been explained in Chapter 1, the areas of refugees' squatter huts were strongholds of the Triads, who have not relaxed their grip on the same clientele now rehoused in the resettlement estates.

On October 10th, the gangs centred in the Shek Kip Mei Estate saw their chance, while the police were heavily engaged at Li Cheng Uk, to exploit resentment felt against the Resettlement Department over the affair of the flags, and consequently against the authorities including the police, and to incite the crowds to destroy the property of Communists, on the following day the gangs in Kowloon City and Yau Ma Tei seized their opportunity for extortion and looting while the police were fully occupied in Shamshuipo district.

### Stake In Disorder

The rapidly with which resistance on a large scale collapsed when the police began to use firearms without hesitation and regular battalions were seen moving into Kowloon in force tends to confirm the conclusion that the rioters had no planned objectives and were prepared, as

soon as they saw that the tide was turning, to abandon their efforts to create a state of general disorder.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that gangs, of this nature have, in Hongkong as in other places, a stake in disorder which yields increased dividends not merely at the time, through extortion under immediate threat of assault or arson, but for as long as the fear of renewed violence induces victims to pay an increased premium in "protection" money. The more brutal and ruthless the gangs when they have a chance to run riot, the richer and more prolonged their harvest.

It is significant that during the year ending in March 1956 some 75% of the cases of reported crime in the Colony originated in Kowloon; and over 45% of the total occurred in the North-West of the New Territories. Evidently the criminal gangs confined their operations during the riots very largely to the

"territory" from which their income as racketeers is drawn. The conclusion that the rioting in Kowloon was instigated and fanned by criminals, for criminal and not political or other ends, is confirmed not only by this geographical concentration in the more lawless districts of the Colony but also by the fact that no attacks were made on the main administrative or business centres, whether on the mainland or on Hongkong Island.

### Tsuen Wan

In Tsuen Wan the riots also grew out of objections to some of the decorations for the "Double Tenth". There is no evidence of planning prior to October 10th; but it does appear both from the information later obtained about the meetings of October 10th and 11th, and from the similarity of many of the demands made on factory managements, that, encouraged by news of the riots in Kowloon, right wing union leaders in Tsuen Wan and other anti-Communist elements made

a concerted attempt to intimidate factory managements, with a view to inducing them to expel left wing workers and to recognise the right wing union as the sole representative of the workers.

The attacks on left wing union and other premises and the severe assaults on their occupants developed when the mob at the Pao Hsing Cotton Mill had raised itself to a state of frenzy and hysteria by its successful acts of violence and destruction, and then found itself no longer opposed by the police and was temporarily able to run riot in the town without restraint.

It must be remembered that there has been bitter rivalry between the right wing and left wing trade unions in the Colony for a number of years. Particularly strong feelings are engendered when workers of opposite political sympathies work and also live, side by side as in the Tsuen Wan area. Rivalry is intensified during the period of celebrations of the two national days in October and

violent incidents have occurred from time to time, leaving old scores to be settled on one side or the other.

### Tribute To Army

The Army units which took part in the suppression of the riots consisted largely of the 15th Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery, and the 74th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, from Kowloon which supported police drives from Police Headquarters Kowloon northwards to the main road junction and assisted in the cordoning and security of the junction during the afternoon and evening of October 11th; secondly of three infantry battalions, the Green Howards, the North Staffordshire Regiment and the Northamptonshire Regiment, with some cases of the 7th Hussars, which were moved into Kowloon from the New Territories during the same period to cordon the areas of rioting, as shown on Map B; and thirdly of the 24th Field Engineer Regiment, which took over control of Tsuen Wan at 9.30 p.m. on

the same evening. This latter unit was subsequently reinforced by the 27th Light Battery, Royal Artillery, the 15th Field Park Squadron, Royal Engineers and elements of the 7th Hussars. In addition, mobile patrols visited various parts of the New Territories and Internal Security troops stood on Hongkong Island.

The officers and men of the Colony's Regular Garrison conducted themselves in a commendably fortifying and good humoured manner but with a degree of firmness and resolution which was one of the main factors in the very rapid collapse of large scale disorder during the evening of October 11th.

The military forces did not find it necessary to open fire on any single while they were on duty in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan. Liaison between the military commanders and the police was excellent and the former readily assisted with transport and in other ways. The important part played by the military hospital in Kowloon in dealing with casualties has already been mentioned.

## Governor's Despatch To Lennox-Boyd

The following is the despatch from His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated December 23, 1956:

Sir, I have the honour to transmit herewith my Report on the riots which took place in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan two days before my return to Hongkong in October. The narrative of events has been compiled from all available sources and the passages in Chapter 1, which deal with the responsibility for the disorders is based on the results of investigations carried out to date. It is possible that further information may still come to light on this but I would not expect it to affect the broad conclusions drawn in the Report.

To obtain a proper assessment of the conditions in which they broke out and the problem which they presented to the authorities, it is essential to understand something of the resettlement areas which were the focus of the disorders in Kowloon and the people who inhabit them.

For the last three years the Hongkong Government has undertaken a vigorous campaign to rehouse the hundreds of thousands of homeless persons, for the most part refugees from the mainland, whose closely packed squatter huts dotted all over the urban areas of the Colony have constituted a very serious fire and health hazard. Of the 200,000 persons so far resettled some 125,000 are housed in three areas of 7-storey blocks of rooms, the object being partly to make the maximum use of the very limited flat building land available and partly to house the maximum number of people with the maximum speed at a rental which they can afford to pay; this will of course only permit the provision of the barest amenities.

### Near Their Work

It has been necessary to build these resettlement blocks in the urban areas in order that the inhabitants may be housed near their work; they would otherwise have preferred to continue to squat in the streets and on the hill-sides. The people themselves for the most part live at a bare subsistence level; they own little or no personal property; the great majority have no real stake in the Colony. Employment is difficult and in some cases indifferently paid.

They are people who have fled from their homeland and it is not surprising if their fate has engendered a sense of frustration and bitterness. Though many of them may have no strong political convictions, for the most part they bear resentment against the present regime in China to which they attribute their present hardships, and it is understandable that such political affiliations as they have incline to the Nationalist cause. This background explains the deepness of the timber which was waiting to be ignited by any suitable spark, and the density of population in the area in which they live (which must be about the highest in the world) explains the difficulties with which the police had to contend in trying to break up and disperse the gatherings of unruly persons. Mob emotions are facile and unpredictable, and when turned to their own purpose by gangsters and criminals can be a formidable weapon. There is no level-headedness in the rioting; it is a state of mind which is not easily controlled.

The indications are that they started spontaneously. Had they planned a riot, for any specific purpose it is certain that they would have been much more widespread and would very probably have embraced the Island as well. In fact, they were confined for the first 24 hours almost entirely to a small but densely populated area in the North-West of the Kowloon peninsula.

What is certain is that from a very early stage the disorders were exploited for their own purposes by gangs of criminals, hoodlums and Triad Societies. It is significant that nearly half the reported crimes in the Colony occurred in the northern part of Kowloon, which was the main centre of the rioting. As a result of the intensive Police action taken during the disturbances many members of these gangs are now in custody.

Because property chiefly attacked by the rioters belonged to supporters of the present government in China (and in particular those which had flown to the Communist flag on October 1st) it has been suggested in some quarters that the riots were planned by agents working for the Nationalist cause.

The truth is that the riots in Kowloon were spontaneous and those taking part were agents of no one but themselves, people of Nationalist persuasion egged on by criminals bent on personal gain and power.

In Tsuen Wan, although there is no evidence of any planning prior to the outbreak of disorder, the rioters owing to the persuasion joined in collaboration with Triad gangs to redress old scores and to attempt to win a dominant position in the labour world.

### The Events

I turn now to the sequence of events in which the situation was handled, in assessing this it is necessary to avoid the use of hindsight in the light of after knowledge and to consider the situation as it presented itself from time to time.

The original incident at the Li Cheng Uk resettlement area was not unexpected in nature, given the occasion and it was indeed to deal with any such incidents that substantial Police precautions had been taken.

Even when the trouble revived in the evening of the 10th there was still no reason to suspect anything more behind it than the irresponsible activities of crowds of whom some were excited and temporarily inflamed by the celebration of an anniversary on which feelings always run high.

Throughout that first night therefore when the disorders were confined to a very limited area of the town it was the object of the Police firstly to contain them and prevent them spreading, and secondly to subdue them by conventional Police methods which would not inflict any serious casualties. This was my view both at the time and under the circumstances. It is the duty of the Police to win and keep the confidence of the people among whom it is their task to move and mix every day. They must rightly therefore refrain from using lethal weapons or other methods which may provoke lasting hostility between themselves and the population they exist to serve, until it has become absolutely clear that they cannot prevail by the conventional means.

have been fully justified when quiet had been restored in the early hours of the morning, for any sign of public transport and other signs of normality on the morning of the 11th, there was every reason to hope that, with the passing of the anniversary which had been the occasion for the high feelings engendered, the heat of those feelings would have fallen below the flashpoint and the troubles be at an end. This outcome, however, would not have suited the gangsters who were now fully alive to the opportunities the situation offered.

When the troubles broke out again shortly before 10 a.m. on the 11th it was clear that the threat to law and order was very much more serious, and the Police at this point were given emphatic instructions that whatever force was necessary to suppress the disorders, including the use of firearms, must be used without hesitation and the situation brought under control without delay.

At the conference held at 12.30 p.m., when it had become clear that even with these more severe methods the Police were not achieving their object and that the chief reason was the difficulty of getting to grips with the rioters owing to the very mobile and fluid character of the mobs, the decision was taken to call in military assistance and the Commander, British Forces, decided to deploy three battalions to cordon off the affected areas.

### The Military

Some criticism has been voiced because the Military were not called in earlier. While it is no doubt true in the light of after knowledge to contend that if their services had been called on at an earlier stage the situation would have been brought under control more quickly, the justification for doing so was not so apparent at the time.

The Military are not auxiliary Police; the responsibility for quelling civil disorders rests on the civil authorities and, only when it is clear that the civil authorities are unable to achieve this by their own resources, are they justified in calling on the Military for assistance.

Up to the time that renewed rioting broke out on the morning of the 11th, I consider there were good grounds for judging that the situation could be handled by the Police.

I think the most that can be said is that the decision to call on the Military might have been taken earlier on the morning of the 11th, though even at that time it was not unreasonable to see whether the more aggressive Police tactics would produce the desired result.

It is also pertinent to record that up to the time the decision was taken to call for military assistance in Kowloon there had not been a single fatal casualty other than those due to the accident to the fire engine.

**Tsuen Wan Action**  
That is the general picture. As regards the particular case of Tsuen Wan, the facts are that on the night of the 10th and until the late afternoon of the 11th the riots had been confined to a limited area of Kowloon with the exception of a few isolated points. The Police had to maintain their normal cover everywhere but were too hard pressed in Kowloon to spare reinforcements as a precautionary measure elsewhere.

necessarily takes time, it would probably have been wise to have anticipated the developing situation and, on the first sign of trouble, to have called for military assistance in the expectation that it would be required. One must, however, as I have stated earlier in this paragraph, be careful not to judge in the light of after knowledge.

There are a number of lessons to be learnt from the sequence of events and from which further measures will be considered to improve our equipment for handling any similar outbreaks in the future.

I shall be addressing you later on these and with only mention the two directions in which I consider improvements must be made as soon as possible—Police communications and mobility.

### Radio Difficulties

It is very difficult in rioting of this kind to obtain a clear picture of what is happening, to assess the developing situation and to estimate what progress is being made in bringing it under control. It is therefore essential that those on the spot should keep in the closest touch with headquarters and be in a position to make frequent reports and receive instructions. In addition it may happen that an incident, reported to headquarters, will find a party of Police, available perhaps two streets away, but unaware of what is happening and out of touch with headquarters. In such a case more Police units have to be sent out from headquarters with consequent wastage of manpower.

Difficulties were experienced with the use of radio cars on this occasion, since they were especially targets to the rioters and their retention at the scenes of disorder would have involved too many Police in their protection.

It is also essential that Police units should be able to move quickly to and from an incident to ensure the most economical use of manpower. For this there must be adequate Force transport and other matters will all be examined.

These and other matters will all be examined.

### Police Conduct

It only remains to say that the Police conducted themselves with great restraint and fortitude, and although 44 out of the 60 fatal casualties were inflicted by the Police, they did everything possible to minimize casualties. The Military also performed their task with efficiency and good humour and showed great consideration throughout in their dealings with the civil population.

These deplorable events serve once again to draw attention to the very real problems presented by the influx of population into the small urban areas of Hongkong and Kowloon, which have produced conditions of unparalleled overcrowding and the attendant threat to law and order that arises therefrom.

The world conscience which has recently been aroused by the plight of about 100,000 refugees from Hungary might well be awakened to the situation of five to six times that number who fled into Hongkong in 1949-50. Within its limited resources of land, materials, and money the Hongkong Government has done and is doing all it can to ameliorate the conditions of these homeless refugees; but without substantial emigration to reduce the numbers or outside help to supplement Hongkong's ability to absorb them, the task is slow and uphill. In the meantime the risk of a similar outbreak to that which took place in October will be ever present and require increased vigilance.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,  
(signed) A. GRANTHAM, Governor  
The Right Honourable Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.

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